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and leaning toward Austria, while Pitt still clung to Prussia. In most cases, Dr. Adams holds, it was Grenville's war policy which England followed—a policy which Pitt heartily accepted after 1797. This policy involved two main ideas which are usually credited to Pitt: "first, to maintain coalitions against France in order to reduce French influence and to restore the balance of power in Europe; second, to seek English colonial expansion as a compensation for the continental aggrandizement of France."

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The Declaration of Independence. An Interpretation and an Analysis. By HERBERT FRIEDENWALD, Ph. D. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1905.—xii, 299 pp.

The sub-title is an excellent characterization of the purpose and significance of this volume. Convinced that the Declaration is the least comprehended of all the great documents produced in the course of American political development, the author endeavors to re-create the aspect that it had in 1776. That generation required no interpreter to make its meaning clear. "But as time went by, the men to whom the Declaration made this direct, forcible appeal passed away, leaving no interpretation of the commonplaces which they comprehended so clearly as to lead them to believe that all who came after must understand with like readiness." The book accordingly contains a description of the development of the authority of the Continental Congress and of the evolution of the sentiment for independence, as these movements were related to each other from 1775 to July 4, 1776; a study of the facts concerning the adoption, signing, literary quality and philosophical significance of the document itself; and a review of the "facts submitted to a candid world."

In this work of interpretation, perhaps the most important contribution made by the book is to be found in the careful study of the development of the power of the body that produced the Declaration, and of the purposes which the document was intended to serve. The interrelations of the growth of the power of Congress in strengthening the Union, the democratic movements in the several colonies, and the development of the sentiment for independence, within and without the walls of Congress, are brought out with a clearness of outline and illustrative illumination which are to be found nowhere else in like compass. Many of the facts are familiar, but they are woven into an organic

structure. The story of the managing of the double set of revolutions in each colony, with such skill and understanding of the people as to enable the radical leaders in the Congress to bring all the movements to simultaneous fruition in the action on the resolution for independence, is most interestingly told.

In the account of the facts concerning the signing, the author makes use of Chamberlain's article on this subject as well as of independent investigations of his own. The result is a very clear and satisfying account. In the defence of the document in regard to its literary quality and its adequacy to the purpose for which it was intended, the treatment does not depart widely from the general line taken by Professor Tyler in the *Literary History of the American Revolution*. But in describing the immediate purposes which Jefferson had in mind in the work of composition, particular emphasis is laid on the desire to play upon the sentiments of each colony in such a way as to bring out a united chorus of approval of the Declaration and of devotion to the cause of union. Especially in this respect is the Declaration made to appear the climax of a development whose beginning is coincident with the origin of the authority of the body which made the Declaration. The chapter on the philosophy of the document opens with an outline account of the contents of Locke's *Treatises on Government*, which are described as the favorite source of political philosophy among the leaders and people in America of the early eighteenth century. The legitimate descent of the political philosophy of the Revolutionary generation from English sources of the seventeenth century and the skilful advantage taken by Jefferson of the general familiarity with this philosophy are the chief points with which the author is concerned. In this perspective the "self-evident truths" of the Declaration are but a terse expression of the widely diffused and high-minded conceptions of the origin and end of government, introduced into the document in order that the case for the colonies might be stated on as high a plane of idealism as the exigencies would allow.

In the analysis of the "facts submitted to a candid world," no attempt is made to relate the various charges made against the king to any common principle or theory, as in Bigelow's article in the *Cambridge Modern History*. Nor is there any endeavor to consider from a dispassionate standpoint, or with reference to the standard of strict legality, the occurrences which are mentioned. Rather, the object is to present the images which reference to these occurrences brought up in the minds of those who heard or read the Declaration at the time of its appearance. This is preceded by a brief sketch of the imperial

machinery for colonial administration and of its manner of working, which indicates some of the deep-seated causes of the deeds that led directly to the Revolution.

Altogether the book is decidedly welcome for itself and, in its treatment of the development of the power of the Continental Congress, is an attractive earnest of the larger work upon that subject which the author promises in the preface.

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Spain in America, 1450-1580. By EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE.
(*The American Nation: A History.* Volume III.) New York and London, Harper and Brothers, 1904.—xx, 350 pp.

The South American Republics. By THOMAS C. DAWSON.
(*The Story of the Nations.*) New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903, 1904.—Part I, xvi, 525 pp. ; Part II, xiv, 513 pp.

No one is better aware than Professor Bourne of the immense difficulty of telling the true story of Spain in America. The printed materials are fragmentary, and those in manuscript become accessible only after years of patient research in the archives of Spain and her former colonies. That the author of *Spain in America* has prepared from the printed sources an outline containing so many of the essential facts and conclusions, bears high testimony to his scholarship. The story is told in a sober and impressive fashion, and everywhere the construction is buttressed by lucid comment and able criticism. The result is a work that easily surpasses in value anything hitherto offered in the field.

The first twelve chapters of the book are given over to a survey, refreshingly novel in form and concept, of the progress of discovery and exploration from 867 to 1580. Intimately acquainted with the best literature of his subject, Professor Bourne traces the fortunes of Columbus and the other early discoverers, shows how a knowledge of the coast line was obtained, explains the connection of Vespucci with the naming of America, and properly bestows the laurels of sea-daring upon Magellan. Then follows a brief account of the way in which the Spaniards explored the interior of North America and destroyed the French settlements in Florida. The second part of the work consists of a series of chapters on the leading features of the colonial policy and administration of Spain in America. Here stress is laid upon the fact that the prevalent notions about Spanish misrule and colonial backward-